

THE FALL OF NEWBERN.

The enemy, with fifty-six gunboats, approached Newbern on Wednesday, and dropped anchor for the night some twenty miles below the town. Early on Thursday morning they were reinforced, and commenced landing troops below Fort Dixie. They then approached opposite Fort Thompson and opened fire from the boats, which was kept up until night.

On Friday morning, the 14th, the Yankees commenced the attack upon our lines at seven o'clock, and were repulsed three times successively by our infantry, with the assistance of Fort Thompson. The fight lasted till ten minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., when the enemy flanked our forces on the right, which caused a panic amongst the militia. Captain Larham's battery sustained a loss of twenty-seven killed, and all the guns were captured. During this period, Forts Allen and Ellis remained quiet. The fleet then approached within point blank range, when Capt. Edlin received orders from Col. Lee, (the second in command of the fleet), to evacuate his position in Fort Allen, a casemate battery. Capt. E. opened on the fleet, sunk one of the gunboats and crippled three others. Col. Lee then told him to retire as quickly as possible, which order was obeyed, and the men were safely landed on the other side of the river. Before retiring, however, the Maryland boys blew up the magazine and destroyed the guns. Captain Mayo, who had command of Fort Ellis, also blew up his magazine and dismounted his guns, but lost one of his eyes and had a leg broken by the explosion. It is supposed that he was captured.

All the batteries on the river were under the immediate command of Col. Crossan. In the attack upon Fort Allen twenty-six gunboats were engaged.

The statement that the enemy commenced shelling the town while the women and children were running about frantic with fear, is confirmed. All the cotton in the place, with most of the Government stores, and several houses, including the Washington Hotel, were destroyed by fire, in pursuance of orders. The Gaston House was not burnt, and Gen. Burnside now has his headquarters there.

The enemy's attacking force is variously estimated from 20,000 to 25,000.

Goldboro, March 18.

Editor Petersburg Express: The greatest outrage and cruelty that ever was committed in any part of the civilized world was witnessed at Newbern last Friday. The Yankee Hensons, without giving any notice to remove women and children out of the town, after passing the batteries, came up with their gunboats and fired bombshells into the town for two hours, apparently trying to kill as many helpless women and children as possible.

May a righteous God avenge our cause, and speedily turn the Yankee nation into everlasting perdition. Respectfully, P.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Raleigh Journal.

We made an ineffectual attempt to be present at the battle of Newbern. We were an eye witness, however, of most of the incidents accompanying the retreat.

On reaching Raleigh we were astounded and mortified with the ridiculous rumors about, and with the evidently malicious slanders heaped upon men who are risking their lives in their country's cause, by a set of lazy loafers, who have neither the spirit nor the courage of men, but who hang upon society to retard and annoy it. It is with a view of correcting some of these rumors and of denouncing some of these slanders that we now make the following statements:

Our troops have neither been all killed nor captured at Newbern. They were routed, it is true. Forty-five hundred men could not withstand a body of twenty thousand well armed and well disciplined troops, with every appliance they could desire. But they rallied as quickly as any routed body of soldiers ever did or could. They are again ready to meet the enemy, and are anxious to do so. It is an abominable falsehood to say they "behaved badly." No body of troops ever fought with greater gallantry.

The losses have been ridiculously exaggerated. The loss in killed will not exceed fifty, we think; nor will the number captured reach over one hundred, if the late reports from Kinston be correct. The only field officer killed or wounded is Maj. Carmichael of the 26th regiment, killed.

It is not necessary to deny the statement of some contemptible poltroon that Gen. Branch was one of the first to quit the field. It is a lie, and the originator of it knew it to be so. Gen. Branch was in the saddle the greater part of three days and nights, and did not leave Newbern till its streets were swarming with Yankees and the bombardment of the town had nearly ceased.

Many of the officers of the regiments distinguished themselves, as those who slander them never will. Of these hereafter. Of the troops we will have more to say hereafter. It is false to say they came away without their arms. We entered Kinston with some fourteen to fifteen hundred of them, and we did not see fifty men without arms. This is true also of those who came after. Every regiment brought in its colors flying, and immediately resumed its organization as it reached head quarters at Kinston.

We learned from Jno. D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Atlantic Railroad, that all the engines and rolling stock of the company were brought away, and that every pound of cotton and naval stores in the town was consumed before the enemy took possession.

Our troops were not beaten at Newbern. They were overpowered by superior numbers, and retired to save capture. They were sacrificed by spare numbers, by incompetent engineering, and by a deluded officer, Gen. Gatlin, who should be at once ordered by the people to leave the State, if the authorities at Richmond refuse or neglect to remove him.

LATEST FROM NEWBERN.

From the Raleigh Journal of Saturday.

We (the Senior) have just returned from a second trip to Kinston, where we mingled freely with the army, officers and men, and found them in the best possible spirits, eager for another meeting with the Hessians. In this connection we will at once remind them at home, for whose lives and property these brave fellows are risking all—that nearly every man on the field in the late battle lost everything but what he stood in—clothing, blankets, tents, &c. They are literally destitute—not having a change of under or over clothing—many of them shoeless and stockinged. The State authorities are furnishing everything they have got, which is not much, considering the condition of the men. It rests with the patriotic ladies to supply again the articles of shirts, drawers, stockings, undershirts, &c. These cannot be purchased where the troops now are, and if they could be, the men have not the means to buy them, for the reason that with all their baggage they lost their little stock of money also. We need only name their circumstances to arouse

the ladies of the State to action. The regiments in this destitute condition are, Col. Campbell's 1th, Col. Lee's, Col. Avery's 33d, Col. Vance's 26th, Col. Sloan's 27th, Col. Sinclair's 35th. We trust the patriotism of the State will not permit these brave fellows longer to suffer.

We paid our second visit to the camp to collect full particulars relative to the late battle, and we succeeded; but we must defer the publication till our next issue. In the meantime we may state as facts the following: Col. Avery is neither killed nor wounded, but is a prisoner, with a considerable portion of his command. We had the following returns of our losses direct from him, he having buried all our dead after being captured. The whole of our losses in the hands of the enemy are: 45 killed, 55 wounded, 202 prisoners, making a total of 302. These, with two or three dead, brought away by their comrades, constitute their entire loss.

Maj. Carmichael is certainly killed, and he, brave fellow, was the only field officer that fell or was wounded. It is by no means certain that Capt. Rand, of this county, was killed. We believe, from all we heard on the matter that he is a prisoner.

The loss of the enemy is uncertain. Our flag of truce party learned from Yankee officers on Monday last, that their loss in killed and wounded was from seventeen hundred to two thousand.

Up to latest accounts no movement had been made by the enemy. We left Kinston on Thursday evening. The enemy's pickets were out to the distance of from six to ten miles.

The damage to the town of Newbern by fire was slight. The Yankees were plundering in all directions and were little more than a drunken mob. They were pillaging all round the neighborhood—stealing negroes, robbing farmers, driving off stock, &c.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at our headquarters and were continuing to arrive. We deem it impolitic to record the movements of our troops or to mention our defenses.

Gen. Gatlin has been succeeded by Gen. Anderson, and Gen. Robt. Ransom had joined Gen. Branch in the command of the brigades. Gen. French has been ordered to Wilmington for duty. The most vigorous movements, internally and externally, characterize our army in the Newbern district.

It was rumored that Gen. Burnside had sent by a flag of truce to demand the surrender of Fort Macon. The reply of the officer in command simply was, "See you d—d first." This rumor goes for what it is worth.

Cotton and naval stores were being destroyed in large quantities on the line of the enemy's advance. The enemy had made no advance from Newbern.

The Goldboro' Tribune announces that Brig. Gen. Gatlin has been relieved of his command, and that Gen. J. R. Anderson has been placed in command of the Department of North-Carolina.

The Tribune announces the following wounded persons in the hospitals about Goldboro':

7th Regiment—D. L. McKoy and Julius A. Parker, of Ireland County; Elias Crawford, of Davidson, and W. C. C. Wilson, of Mecklenburg.

26th Regiment—Sergeant G. J. Banks and W. P. Burt, of Wake; Charles E. Jones, of Moore, and L. B. Smith, of Chatham.

27th Regiment—John Nixon, of Pitt, and Kinchen Cobb, of Greene.

33d Regiment—Arch D. McLeod, of Cumberland, and John Guy, J. L. Henry, and David Richard, of Ireland.

35th Regiment—Neil Medlin and Sergeant Rod McLaure, of Moore.

37th Regiment—Lt. W. C. Stewart and Corp. A. J. Stewart, of Ashe, Manly Hutton and B. A. Brookshire, of Alexander, and Jas. C. Jones, of Alleghany.

John Ritchey of Catawba of Capt. Bren's artillery, wounded very severely in leg, the ball passing in at his ankle and coming out on the other side near his knee. He ran after he was wounded 300 yards, mounted an artillery horse, and rode into Kinston. He thinks he fired at least 90 balls at the enemy before he retreated. All of Bren's artillery was captured he states but two pieces which guarded the bridges.

Our Loss in Guns at Newbern.—The following statement of our batteries at Newbern will give our readers an idea of the loss we have sustained in guns:

We present here a description of the fortifications taken by the enemy, so that our readers may form some idea of our loss in material. Fort Thompson was the most formidable fortification on the river. It was four miles from Newbern, and mounted 18 guns, two of them rifled 32 pounders.

Fort Ellis, three miles from Newbern, mounted eight heavy guns. It was commanded by Capt. Edlin's company B First Maryland Regiment. Finding that the other fortifications had fallen, Capt. E. ordered his guns to be dismounted, (having no spikes,) and they threw them down the embankment.

Fort Lane, mounting eight guns, two miles from Newbern, was blown up, Captain Mayo losing his life by remaining to fire the magazine. He was killed by the explosion.

Union Point Battery, one mile from Newbern, mounted two guns. It was manned by the Confederate Minutels, under the command of Chas. O. White, Manager. This battery fired but twice and then with but little effect, the enemy being out of range. Three of the Minutels are missing. It is thought they were taken prisoners.

Speaking of the battle, the Richmond Whig says: "Our men—7,000 in number—fought for hours with daring heroism, and several times repulsed the enemy, more than three times their number. The loss of the town was inevitable, and so it seems was the murderous assault upon the women and children by the worse than vandal foe."

The Dispatch says: "No one acquainted with the situation of affairs at that point could have been surprised at the result. A small land force, without adequate fortifications, could not be expected to hold out against an immense fleet of gunboats, accompanied by a numerous army."

The Examiner says: "The capture of Newbern is another of those victories of the enemy achieved by combined forces on land and water, and whose iron-clad gunboats are used to protect the landing of troops. When the Yankees shall essay to make an inland movement they will find it a very different matter from fighting on the decks of their boats."

RETURNED HOME.—We learn that Mrs. C. G. Kennedy, late matron of the N. C. Military Hospital, on Perry street, has vacated her position there and returned to her home in Wilmington. This is much to be regretted, as she is not only an accomplished and refined lady, but a kind and tender nurse, and a faithful spiritual adviser. We fear the authorities will find it difficult to secure a successor equally worthy of her place. The N. C. Hospital has now about two hundred patients. —Petersburg Express.

GENERAL PRICE'S RETREAT FROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The following is the substance of Gen. Sterling Price's official report of his retreat from Springfield, dated February 25, addressed to Gov. Jackson, of Missouri. It furnishes a sufficient answer to the Federal accounts, and affords additional evidence of the mendacity of the Federal Generals:

About the latter part of December, I left my camp on Sac river, St. Clair county, fell back, and took up my quarters at Springfield for the purpose of being within reach of supplies, protecting that portion of the State from home guard depredations and Federal invasion, as well as to secure a most valuable point for military movements. At Springfield I received from Grand Glaze considerable supplies of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and having built huts, our soldiers were as comfortable as circumstances would permit. I am pleased to say few complaints were made or heard. Missouri having been admitted as an equal member of the Confederate States, and having my command much augmented by recruits, I was enabled to raise and equip about 4,000 men for the Confederate service. A brigade of these, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two light batteries of artillery, have been tendered the Confederate Government.

About the latter part of January, my scouts reported that the enemy were concentrating in force at Rolla, and shortly thereafter they occupied Lebanon. Believing that this movement could be for no other purpose than to attack me, and knowing that my command was inadequate for such successful resistance as the interests of my army and the cause demanded, I appealed to the commanders of the Confederate troops in Arkansas to come to my assistance. This, from correspondence, I was led confidently to expect, and, relying upon it, I held my position to the very last moment, and, as the sequel proved, almost too long; for, on Wednesday, the 12th of February, my pickets were driven in, and reported the enemy advancing upon me in force. No resource was now left me except retreat, without hazarding all with greatly unequal numbers upon the result of one engagement. This I deemed it unwise to do. I commenced retreating at once. I reached Cassville, with loss unworthy of mention in any respect. Here the enemy in my rear commenced a series of attacks, running through four days. Retreating and fighting all the way to the Cross Hollows, in this State, I am rejoiced to say, my command, under the most exhausting fatigue all that time, with but little rest for either man or horse, and no sleep, sustained themselves, and came through, repulsing the enemy upon every occasion with great determination and gallantry. My loss does not exceed four to six killed, and some fifteen or eighteen wounded. That of the enemy we know to be ten times as great.

Col. Henry Little, commanding the 1st brigade, with Colonels B. A. Rives and J. Q. Burbridge of the infantry, and Col. E. Gates of the cavalry, covered this retreat from beyond Cassville, and acted as the rear guard. The Colonel commanding deserves the highest praise for unceasing watchfulness and the good management of his entire command. I heartily commended him to your attention. All these officers merit, and should receive, the thanks of both Government and people. To all the officers and men of my army I am under obligations; no men or officers were ever more ready and prompt to meet and repel an enemy. Governor, we are confident of the future.

STERLING PRICE.

Maj. Gen. Com. M. S. G.

DYING WORDS OF BISHOP MEADE. The Richmond Enquirer reports that Bishop Meade, on his death bed said to a friend: "Tell your people to be more determined than ever. This is the most unjust and iniquitous war that was ever waged, and we must be more determined than ever. God will give us success in His own good time."

The parting words of the venerable Prelate convey the judgment which history will pass upon this infamous war—the most atrocious and diabolical since the dawn of christianity. The nations of Europe will not be held guiltless in the eyes of Deity for the indifference, or rather quasi support, which they extend to the foul marauders, who seek to deprive a free people of fortune, liberty and life. The partition of Poland was justified by a great enormity; and the vengeance of God has not been spared on those who perpetrated, and on those who tolerated, that great iniquity. The fiendish attempt of the Yankees to overrun and subdue the Sovereign States of the South, exceeds in wickedness all that was inflicted on Poland by the crowned despots of Europe. England stands by and deliberately aids this attempt by supplying our enemies with all the materials of war. She affects a rigid neutrality, which ensures entirely to the advantage of one party—that party brutal, thievish and reckless of God and justice.

Abandoned to be by the selfishness of civilized nations to our own resources, with the aid of a just God, and our own right arms, we do not despair of making good our defence against all opposers. The greater the difficulties and dangers that environ us, the greater the glory of the deliverance.

A LETTER THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.—A gentleman of this city (says the Columbia, Ga., Times), has just received a letter through the blockade from his Liverpool correspondent who resided in the South over twenty years. We are permitted to make the following extracts from the letter, which is dated January 31, 1862:

"To my great satisfaction I received yesterday your letter of December 20th; all previous letters after November 28th, have failed to reach me. No letters by the Tampico route have come to hand, and the talk upon 'Change is that the route is a failure. Don't make any advances on cotton; it will be a long time before it can be shipped, and our cotton dealers and manufacturers look for very low prices when the blockade is removed. They say that the large supply from India and other places brought to market by our present high prices, together with your crop now on hand, added to the crop your planters will soon put in the ground, even if only part of a crop, will swell the quantity to be thrown on our markets, and produce very low prices. Our people almost universally sympathize with your Confederacy. We all believe that you cannot be conquered if you are united and determined. Our Government no doubt entertains the same view, but appears resolved to act the part of neutrals, and thus leave you to fight it out. Mason and Sidel arrived on the La Plata. All England and France are indignant at the cowardly act of blockading Charleston with a stone fleet. You have a glorious future before you. If your people are true to themselves, you will be triumphant and command the acknowledgment of all nations."

The members of the Tennessee Legislature deny that they petitioned President Davis for the removal of Gen. A. S. Johnston.

WAR NEWS.

THE ENEMY AT NASHVILLE.—A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who now infest that city, have been committing outrageous depredations on property. A few nights since, the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South. The community were greatly shocked and incensed at this outrage, we are informed, and made complaint to the Military Governor of the city, but obtained no redress.

All the stores and places of business have been closed by the people except a few fruit and supply establishments which are kept open for their own accommodation. Gen. Buell has invited the citizens to resume their business, and has given them assurances of his protection; they have steadily refused, however, to avail themselves of the offer, and keep themselves entirely aloof from the Federals. The Union colors have been raised upon two private buildings, the proprietors of which are northern men. The boys of the town stoned one of the houses and compelled the owner to haul down his flag. The people refuse to take Federal Treasury notes or bills on Northern banks in payment for such articles as they are compelled to part with.

BARBARISM.—The Little Rock True Democrat asserts that when the enemy invaded Benton and Washington Counties, Ark., the Federal commanders took all young men they could find, put arms in their hands, and then placed them in the front ranks, and told them they must fight. They were compelled to take the oath.

GEN. MCINTOSH.—Gen. McIntosh, who was killed at the late battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, is generally supposed to be Chittie McIntosh, a half-breed Creek Indian and a Baptist minister. This is a mistake, as a friend informs us.

Gen. McIntosh is the son of Col. Jas. McIntosh, of Georgia, U. S. Army, who fell in the Mexican war, and nephew to Maj. Wm. McIntosh, of Savannah, almost an octogenarian, but who recently volunteered to serve with Commodore Tatnall in one of his attacks upon the Federal blockaders. —Columbia Guardian.

General Huger announces that all communication between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, ceased on the 18th instant.

The gun factory at Holly Springs, Miss., is now turning out 40 good muskets per day. It will soon be able to turn out 100 per day for the Government.

Gen. Beauregard calls on the planters of the Mississippi Valley to give all their plantation bells to be cast into cannon.

From Loudoun county, Va., we learn that the enemy have arrested a considerable number of our citizens in that quarter. Among them was John Janney, Esq., the President of the Virginia Convention. Mr. Janney's health is very delicate, and he was also confined to his home by the illness of his wife. We are informed that he was visited by some officers of the detested crew who have invaded our State, and requested to provide food and other accommodations for them. They told him that they called on him with the greater pleasure, because they knew him by fame as a good Union man. Mr. Janney replied that he had no lot or part in their Union; that he with his State belonged to another; that he had nothing for them; no aid or comfort in any way; that he knew he was in their power, and they could exercise their pleasure upon him. The soundrels carried off the venerable and distinguished man as a prisoner.

A BIG GUN FOR THE "VIRGINIA."—The Norfolk Day Book makes the following announcement: "We are gratified to learn that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond for the Virginia, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a shot, we understand, weighing 360 pounds. The shot is long, and has a steel point. This, together with her two Armstrong guns, put on board since her return from Newport News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof."

We would like to give our readers a description of this new gun and shot, but fear we have already stated more than is prudent, lest it should get to the ears of those the information is not intended for.

SLAUGHTERING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The shelling by Burnside's fleet, without notice, of a town full of women and children, and even of boats which were bearing that helpless class from the town, is a fine illustration of the humane disposition and Christian character so vauntingly set forth by himself and his brother pirate, Commodore Goldsborough, in their late hypocritical proclamation. It is in keeping with the whole conduct of the enemy from the beginning of the war. From St. Louis to Newbern tells the same tale of slaughtered innocents. None but savages carry on war in this style. It makes the blood run cold to think of such atrocities perpetrated by people professing to be Christian and civilized—a people with whom we were lately in union, and who adopt such means to make us love and come back to their benign and sacred fellowship.

A Mobile paper says: "We are arming men with a weapon new in this war and in modern warfare generally, but a most effective weapon, as it will compel the Southern soldier to his best fighting points and throw the Northern one on his worst, to-wit: hand to hand fighting. This weapon is the pike; a large number having been and still being manufactured, under an appropriation of the State Legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen two-edged steel head, like a large bowie-knife, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle-like, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavalrymen, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a shaft of tough wood about eight feet long. A gleaming row of these fearful implements of slaughter, bearing down upon them at the pas de charge, would strike the terror of ten thousand deaths to the apprehensive souls of Butler's Yankees. It can scarcely be doubted that we would have won more decided victories than we have, had there not been an ounce of gunpowder, except for artillery uses, in the Confederacy. Then the Southerners must have come to close quarters, and their superior physical prowess and nerve would have made their victories deadly and decisive."

THE MINNESOTA.—This celebrated Federal steam frigate, that was so badly peppered by the Virginia, on Sunday the 9th, we understand, has been stripped of all her armament, &c., and hauled over on the Horse Shoe, where she has since sunk. This makes three of the most formidable of the Yankee frigates that have been demolished by the Virginia in a few hours, besides the small fry that she "done for" by way of a diversion. The above has been contradicted.

STATE OF THE CASE.

On reviewing our history for the past four months, and comparing it with similar crises in the annals both of our own revolution and those of other nations, we feel surprised that the Yankees should feel any great degree of exultation, and that there should be any, even the smallest, depression on the part of the South. Almost at the commencement of the war with Great Britain—in December, '76—the American army, under the orders of Putnam, was attacked on Long Island by an overwhelming force of British regulars. Its flank was completely turned, a large body made prisoners, and driven to their works, the panic-stricken remnant would have been put to the sword or compelled to surrender, had the British General allowed his troops to indulge the ardent desire which they had to carry the defenses by storm. Providence seemed to have interposed at the propitious moment to stay the hand of the victor. Instead of assaulting, he made his men camp on the ground; the opportunity was lost. Washington carried the whole force over in the night and the advantage could never be recovered. But the Americans lost 8,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, at a time when they had not twenty thousand in the field in all parts of the country. This disaster was infinitely greater than any our arms have yet met with. But Washington was not dismayed—he knew that the country was with him—and he felt that a people fighting for their liberties are invincible. In a few weeks after, he lost a garrison on the North river, of 2,500 men. Still calm and imperturbable, he retired through New Jersey, with three thousand ragged, half-starved and badly armed militia, pursued by an army of British and Hessians, numbering 25,000. At last the tide began to turn. He attacked and captured the Hessians at Trenton, and one week after, defeated the English at Princeton. He plucked safety even from defeat. He made his very reverses conduce to his victory; for his enemy would never have exposed himself as he did, had he not believed him no longer capable of molesting him. To such an extent was this confidence indulged in, that Lord Cornwallis wrote to General Howe, but a day or two before the battle of Trenton, "I will engage to keep the peace in Jersey with a corporal's guard."

Again: When Sir Henry Clinton captured Charleston, he made prisoners of the whole American army. The American General, Lincoln, had made the fate of the campaign turn on the possession of that city. This policy was condemned by Col. Tarleton as the height of folly. He should, said that officer, have left Charleston to its fate, and retired to the country, whence he could have kept up such a war as Washington waged upon the North river and the Delaware. Unquestionably, that was the true doctrine. Lincoln surrendered nearly six thousand men, very nearly the same number captured at Fort Mifflin. But mark the difference. We have nearly half a million in the field; the revolutionists of that day not above the tenth part of that number. They lost a full ninth of their entire force; we less than the twentieth part of ours. Yet the people of that day were in no wise disheartened. Why, then, should we be? The defeat of Gates at Camden, shortly after, cost us two thousand men more, or about one twenty-fifth part of all we had. The affair at Roanoke Island cost us about the same number of men, being not more than one two hundred and fiftieth part of those we have in the field.

Let Southern men take courage, then. We have hardly been touched—the skin has hardly been grazed—our great armies are yet in the field. They must beat them, and then the guerilla warriors springing from their remains, before they can boast of subduing us. It is not in the capacity of man—certainly not in the Yankee variety of the species—to subjugate us.—Richmond Dispatch.

Every family having a garden should raise white mustard abundantly, in view of the scarcity of an indispensable requisite for the sick room.

The Charleston Courier predicts, confidently, that in three months after peace there will not be found in the North any leading men, and very few editors, who will admit that they ever favored, urged, or desired, a war with the South.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Having received authority from the Governor of N. Carolina to enlist men for the war, all those desirous of entering the service will do well to call at my office and enroll their names. Whenever I may be absent from town, A. C. Williamson, Esq., will attend to this business for me. A bounty of \$100 will be given to each man when the company is completed and enters a Regiment. J. A. FOX, Recruiting Officer.

Executive Department N. Carolina. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Feb. 12th, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR are wanted to make up North-Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a BOUNTY OF FIFTY DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States. The number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organizing will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned, with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer Service; and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor: J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS!

I have on hand a lot of Oil-Cloth Coats; also Oil-Cloth by the yard, which I will sell at reasonable prices. Call at the store of Messrs. Hiker & Kuck next door to Ellis & Cohen's grocery store. F. W. AHRENS.

Feb. 18, 1862 2m

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C.

Has resumed the Practice of Medicine, and can be found at his office in Brewley's Building, immediately over Bruck and Heilbrun's Store, or at his residence. Feb. 25, 1862.

TAILORING BUSINESS. NEW SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a Tailoring Shop in Spring Street, Raleigh, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. He respectfully asks a trial and a share of public patronage. Military suits furnished to order. Mr. R. M. Robinson, an experienced cutter, will superintend the establishment. J. A. CALDWELL.

February 18, 1862 7

NOTICE.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th instalments of five per cent on the share of stock in the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company, is due and payable on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, at the Branch Bank of North Carolina. S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP BURNED.—The smith-shop of J. J. Troutman, some six miles south of this place, was destroyed by taking fire, one night last week, with all the contents, also two wagons. The loss is some \$200.

Mr. Troutman being a poor man and a cripple, it would be charitable for the neighborhood to raise a contribution to procure him a new establishment. —Salem Express.

HON. JOHN BELL.—This old statesman made a stirring speech at Winchester, Tennessee, a few days ago. The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican thus alludes to it:

He told the people that all had not been lost—that there was no reason to be discouraged, and that if they would be free they must strike now and strike with all their power. He urged them to turn out en masse, and to drive the invader from their soil. He heard that he took an encouraging view of our affairs, and that his speech had a good effect.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINIANS! your country needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong and prosecuted without right or spirit. The unfeeling wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and friends, of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave in the hour of trial and danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, an appeal is made to our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the order of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved in new courage, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years, our Independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is rebuilding his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and patriotism, and to rally to the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotic and noble souls. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizen!—Your first allegiance is due to North-Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 27th of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

HENRY T. CL